

IT IS A GREAT CIVILIZER

NO QUESTION OF THE HUMANIZING INFLUENCE OF THE BICYCLE.

Snapshot That Made Fast Friends of Strangers—Rules of the Road—Bike Paragraphs.

The bicycle is a great civilizer. It is also a great lever. It is only necessary to read the accounts of the origin of feuds and fights and lawsuits to observe the great number of those which come to the light given them by the daily papers that have their origin in bicycle accidents. Two men bump against each other on the street. Perhaps both are to blame perhaps neither. Perhaps the one who is to blame starts to apologize but the other is so angry that he loses his gentlemanly instinct and refuses to be placated. He calls the other a fool or a monkey or one of a host of foolish and inapplicable epithets which are wont to come to the tongues of men when they are angry. The two men are perhaps at blows when an officer interferes and arrests both. Or perhaps one of them goes before a magistrate and complains of the other for assault and battery, or if there are no blows struck he charges provoke.

Two drivers of vehicles get mixed up on Washington street. Perhaps one of them starts to turn around from the curb just in time to strike the other. The latter instantly the air takes on that hazy color and there is a smell of brimstone as the oaths cut up into the atmosphere. Both men swear and threaten all sorts of punishment for the other in case the trick is repeated. There may be no arrests in this case, but two men who have been in the street "got even" if the chance ever comes. They both imagine they have been highly insulted and roundly abused, and feel that they would not be men worthy of the high place of American freemen if they did not take the other fellow down at the opportunity that such business would not be allowed to unroll.

Let two women pass each other on the street. They are carrying umbrellas, and while each is about to open hers, the skirt binding on the other's dress is torn or worn in places, or that the material of which the dress is made is of the very same piece that Mary Ann's sister's oldest daughter had last summer, or any of the thousand and one things which are likely to engross the mind of a woman, her umbrella strikes together. Maybe one of the umbrellas is torn, maybe the other is harmed, but the unpleasantness of the shock is felt by both and there are harsh looks and mental or oral ejaculations about "that horrid old thing," or "that some people would take up the whole sidewalk," or the women may go off down the street telling companions what an unpleasant thing it is to have to walk around in a city where "one has to meet everybody and anybody." If one of the persons "unpleasantly" collided happens to be a man, then it is probable that the other "party" uses more vehement language in telling her companion about "the horrid old thing" some people in presuming to run into a lady.

In a crowded car, where passengers have to pay 5 cents fare and are not given a place to sit, it very frequently happens that a person's foot will get under that of another. Perhaps the person whose foot is under is right and who is wrong. Even the police judge can adopt no safe rule for determining these little matters of ethics, and is often compelled to "soak" all corners alike, whether the party of the offense or the party of the second part.

But it is a fact that these little collisions together cause a great deal of trouble. Not so, however, with the riders of the bicycle. How different is the result when two riders smash into each other and wrecked their wheels recently on North street, from the result of a collision between two cyclists. They are fair types of the cyclist, instead of breaking into obnoxious and hateful, instead of insulting each other, and thus adding to the injuries already received from the collision, instead of trying to have each other arrested and instead of threatening each other with lawsuits, each one becomes greatly interested in the other and began playing questions as to the make of the wheel, its principal "points," such as its weight, strength of tubing and its general durability and capacity to resist in collision. The trivial matter of personal injury was easily settled at the little stand where these soft riders, which the bicycle has torn, and the other, are sold. Then each had to inquire the other's name, learn if he belonged to any club, and if not, to the club of the other, and they parted, each believing that his wheel was the better.

The two men had made a strange circumstance and a very strange one. The meeting was one of a character which would not, in any dictionary, be called a humanizing influence of the bicycle. It has been experienced in some degree by all wheelmen who have the nature and spirit of the cyclist deep rooted in their being. Politeness and civility are not punishments to wheel riding. A writer says in this connection that the "cheerful influence of the wheel" is a fact of which it has multiplied courtesies and abolished elopements, and while it has encouraged matrimony it has not diminished divorces. The melancholy wheelman is wholly unknown, and it is positively asserted that no wheelman who is sane will ever elude voluntarily. The bicycle at present is a valuable agency in promoting peace and it is considered that it is just now beginning to be properly recognized as a utility, the mind is long in the process of coming to the future influence of the wheel on the advancement of the human race. It is playing a great part, but its influence is not increasing at a "square" rate.

FOLLOWING STREET CARS.

Dangerous Practice That Is Very Prevalent.

It is somewhat surprising that there are not more accidents in this city growing out of a custom or fad of very young and very new riders to follow street cars. A rider should never ride alongside or close to a car, but if absolutely necessary, and if he should exercise the utmost care, there is no telling when a passenger may get off the car or when some other vehicle may cut across in front of the car and run into the cyclist. Riding beside the car and holding on to it is dangerous indeed, and the most foolish custom of riding behind the car between the tracks. The cyclist places himself in great danger. He cannot see ahead, only the rear end of the car being visible to him. In case the car should suddenly stop he has to take the chance of butting his brains out against it or of running into some other vehicle if he is able to turn out in time to avoid collision with the car. No rider ever reaches that stage of perfection in riding that he can afford to take any unnecessary chances. Some young riders love to "show off" when the occasion offers, and they will take away all the supposed glory and more than offsets it. No one but an overzealous rider or fool would attempt to do this. The cars passing each other. The least slip or the least swerve would result in the maiming or killing of the rider. There are now cyclists who cross the Virginia-avenue viaduct frequently and who have been seen riding between street cars that have been no deaths or serious accidents is remarkable. It is to the lucky. True, it keeps to the right in the regular roadway.

ROAD RACING.

A New York Writer Thinks It Not a Legitimate Sport.

A writer in the New York Press does not seem to like road racing, and in the following articles there are suggestions which are worthy of consideration:

"Road racing is not legitimate sport. It has always been a disgusting sight to see a lot of dirty, besmeared racing men scurrying down the public highways, covered with dust and covering every one else with the same in a frantic endeavor to kill themselves. It does not take science to ride a road race. It merely takes brute strength and building tenacity. The race is not to the swift; it is to the lucky. True, again, it has been pointed out more than once that, while the public highway is given up to road races, thus preventing its use by legitimate users, cycling gets the blame for it. Letters have been received from indignant taxpayers who have been solicited by the L. A. W. to assist in the good roads movement, denouncing wheelmen in general for the evil doing of a few. Why should I assist the wheelmen in their alleged good roads work?"

"When I was out riding with my family on a holiday last year I found myself suddenly in the midst of a lot of scorching lunatics, who forced my team into a corner of the road, where I had to remain for nearly an hour, while they made of the public highway, the track on which I had been called upon to help preserve through taxation, a racing ground. There were many tracks on which to hold races, and the highways were never made for that purpose. If the wheelmen want to use them for road races, count me out. This is a little unkind, but it is the truth, denunciation, however, I believe always maintained that road races are a prostitution of the sport, and I still hold that opinion. There is a place for everything."

A New Bicycle Stand.

Bicycle riders have long been suffering from the want of a bicycle stand which will fasten to the wheel. Among the latest patents which have been granted is that of a bicycle stand which is practical in every respect and should make a big hit with the cyclists. The stand weighs but ten ounces, thus adding but comparatively little weight to the wheel. It fastens on the "saddle forks" of the wheel with two clamps and comes in the form of two forks in a casing. The forks are drawn up into the casing with a lever when the stand is not in use, and after dismounting the lever is dropped, which lets down the forks. The forks are made of twelve or fourteen inches. They are nickel-plated with a toe on each so as to hold the wheel on any surface. Many riders are compelled to keep their wheels in the street, and those who do not have wheel racks are compelled to lean the wheel against the wall, which is hard on both the wheel and the wall. The new stand will do away with this and will be worth its price for house duty alone. When out for ride and a stop to rest is made, the bicycle stand will be a most useful addition to the wheel.

The Bald-Kimble Match.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Perry Cycle and Athletic Association was held in Louisville, Ky., a few days ago and several important matters in connection with the match races between Bald and Kimble and the matinee races, to be held during this season, were arranged. The road record of road records in the Bald-Kimble match, Saturday, May 15, are: One mile novice. One-half mile match race. One mile professional handicap. One mile match race, paced. One mile amateur. One-half mile match race. The Bald-Kimble match will be the best in three mile heats for a \$500 purse. Kimble rides an "Outing" wheel.

New Road Rules.

The road records committee of the Century Road Club of America has issued the new rules for 1897. Several important amendments have been made, principally in the classification of road records into "straightaway" and "standard." The former is made over a course lying in one direction, while the standard is the same as the "straightaway," but the course is made to start and finish at the same place. The latter course gives the rider the disadvantage on the return of any advantages of grade or wind he may have had going and vice versa. The new rules also recognize the mile record.

Circus Cycle Races.

Adam Forepaugh, the circus proprietor, is having a portable twelve-lap board cycle track constructed by a firm in New Jersey for use in connection with the Forepaugh circus. Instead of the usual chariot and hippodrome races, this circus man proposes running several bicycle races as the closing feature of each performance. A round dozen fast riders will be secured to do the racing, local "speed merchants" will be allowed to compete for liberal cash prizes in every town visited by the show this season.

Memorial Day Road Race.

The Memorial day road race, which will be run this year May 31, bids fair to eclipse all former events of the kind held in the city. It is to be a state affair, evidenced by the entries which are coming from various points throughout the State. There will be over sixty prizes given, ranging from \$100 for the winner down to \$10 for the last man. The total value of all the prizes is not far from \$500. The race is to be the grandest handicap race ever held in the city, and a competent committee of five. Amateur riders only may compete.

Bicycles.

He-They have a saying now that all the world's a wheel. And it is a scorcher, too, whirling at the rate of more than 1,000 miles an hour.—Detroit Free Press.

Madge—I think Jack is going to propose to me soon, mamma.

Her Mother—Why do you say that?

Madge—He took me out to look at some tandem wheels last evening.—Philadelphia North American.

Wobblers needed exercise so urgently that they bought a bicycle, but he never rides.

"Never rides?"

No, he never needs any more exercise after he has pumped up his tire.

"By the way," remarked Battle and Murder, "what has become of that pale horse of yours?"

Death grinned an osseous grin, and answered, "I'm using my bicycle for sport just now."—Exchange.

"It is harder and harder," she sighed, "for one who is poor to be honest."

For instance, the bicycle costumes of the day left a person who was not distinctly plump virtually no alternative to the practice of decaying in a greater or lesser degree.—Detroit Journal.

"Did you ever notice what a difference clothes make in one's mind? Now, when I have on my business suit my mind's full of business; when I get into evening dress my mind is full of love; when I am in a country suit my mind is full of love, while once in my cycle suit I'm all bicycling."

"Carrying out that idea would make your mind an utter blank when you took a bath, wouldn't it?"—The Wheel.

"Poor old Todgers, I always feared that he was a little weak up above, and now the worst has come."

Good heavens! What's happened to him?

"He's going around claiming that a man's a fool to pay \$10 for a bicycle's bike, when he can get a last year's wheel for half the price."—Cleveland Leader.

The agile copper had landed him for riding without a light.

"My lamp has just this minute gone out," he said.

The copper placed his delicately manicured fingertips upon the lamp, and heat there was none.

Oh, you're not so warm, neither is it; so come along," said his companion.

And these were the cold facts of the case for which he paid \$3 in late later on.

Riding straight ahead with confident air. This is my own wheel; I never have one.

Long skirts coming from the corner of left eye.

—Are my gaiters buttoned?

Turning first one way, then the other.

—What are your intentions?

Determined effort to view back of neck of his neighbor.

Down hill with feet on coasters—I'm condescending a little fast.

Long skirts coming from the corner of left eye, the folks in Chicago are well.

Scorching at record-like gait—I do not care for your society.

A wrecked wheel and a bike in tears—You have made a mess.—The Wheel.

Bicycle Notes.

Turning in the Lord and keep your lamp burning.

The Southern Pacific road has come to the front by recognizing the bike as baggage.

Bicycle row had a big rush yesterday. The warm weather brought out the buyers of a week all in a bunch.

Every rider should have stock in the Wheelway League and should do his best to get his neighbor to subscribe.

Views of the cycle path will be placed on exhibition soon in a case made to hold them in front of the Outing retail store.

John Orman, formerly connected with the firm of C. G. Fisher & Co. of this city, but now of Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

John Jones, who has wheeled from New York to San Francisco and back since Jan. 1, arrived in Conkers on his return trip on Wednesday.

Ed Pfeiffer and L. O. Watson, who are now in training at Foundry Park, Louisville, will probably enter the Decatur day road race.

The successors from the L. A. W. of Minnesota have organized a new association of wheelmen known as the United Wheelmen of America.

The eight bicycles which are to be given to subscribers of Wheelway League stock are now on exhibition in the show window

of the Bowen-Merrill Company. J. L. Mitchell, secretary of the league, is receiving subscriptions daily at his office in the Trust building.

William H. Havershorn and William Fay, Cincinnati agents of Hay & Willis, will spend Sunday in Indianapolis. They are anxious to run over the cycle path.

There are 4,669,000 bicycle riders in the United States, and 250 manufacturers are required to supply their demands. There is invested in the business \$20,000,000, which furnishes employment for 70,000 people.

A Michigan-Indiana racing association independent of the L. A. W. has been formed. A schedule of meets has been arranged and a contest between our amateur races are to be given at each one.

At Teminison Hall, Indianapolis, the week of Jan. 18, 1897, Tullie Anderson won a twelve-day, two-hour daily, race, scoring 248 5/8 miles. No records were broken in the match races, but even one lap short of the mile—Minneapolis Times.

A drink that is recommended to cyclists in England consists of eggs, milk and port wine. It is very easy of digestion, and egg by itself tends to clog the throat, but the port wine appears to make it filling, while the sustenance contained in the drink need not be pointed out.

President Potter has issued a bulletin calling attention to a number of disastrous accidents involving bicycles and wheeling supplies. These men have advertised their wares as those adopted by the L. A. W. The bulletin warns all members of the league against these men and against their goods. President Potter has issued a bulletin calling attention to a number of disastrous accidents involving bicycles and wheeling supplies. These men have advertised their wares as those adopted by the L. A. W. The bulletin warns all members of the league against these men and against their goods.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

The czar of all the Russias is something of a marksman when mounted on his bicycle. The weapon he uses is a small light rifle, something after the pattern of a rock rifle, but possessing a far greater range. He is generally found on his bicycle, with one hand holding the steering and the other the rifle, and he is a scorching shot.

IRON NOTES IN THE EYE

EXTRACTED BY THE USE OF A POWERFUL ELECTRO-MAGNET.

San Francisco Surgeon the First to Introduce the Practice in America—Several Experiments.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Men who work in iron and steel know the pain and the peril from particles of metal in the eye. They and the oculist know of the difficulty of removing these bits of metal that have perforated the eyeball. Good news is there for the craftsman in the story of an apparatus, invented and used by a studious German savant, for the removal of distressing invaders of the eye, and in the fact that one of his instruments has been brought to San Francisco and successfully tried here.

The apparatus is a large electro-magnet, so powerful that it draws out of the eye the piece of iron or steel that has penetrated it. No probe, no knife, no anaesthetic is used—only merely place the eye in front of a magnet, hold open the lids, turn on the electric current, and instantly the bit of metal flies out of the eye and adheres to the pole of the magnet. The explanation seems simple, but the apparatus must be operated with great care, that the fragment of iron or steel does not harm the eye during its dramatic exit at the bidding of the magnet.

Dr. Barkan is the San Francisco doctor who has brought the large Haab magnet to this city. In a paper read by him before the San Francisco Society of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons, he described the apparatus and the manner of using it, but, with characteristic conservatism, stops there, controlling the imagination of the must suspect to him great tests to be made, subduing the elation that must come to the mind of a student at the solution of a problem in his specialty.

The use of a magnet for finding bits of metal and removing them from the eye is about ten years old. McClellan, of Belfast, and Hirschberg introduced the use of a hand magnet, merely a probe or magnet wrapped with copper wire, a current of electricity being applied to the wire. The probe or sound had to be introduced into the eye and poked about in search for the particle being sought. The use of the hand magnet is a very delicate and dangerous operation, and is frequently the result of loss of sight, even if the foreign substance was removed. Many times the foreign substance was not removed. Before the introduction of the hand magnet, the force of a spoon was used, rarely with success.

The big electro-magnet. Professor Haab, of Zurich, appreciating the inefficiency of the hand magnet, decided to try the effect of a very powerful magnet that need not be introduced into the eye, a long-distance magnet, to use popular description. He tried experiments, and the introduction of the hand magnet was successfully with a large electro-magnet in a physical laboratory, and then constructed a magnet especially for the purpose, of shape particularly devised that the pole of the magnet be brought close to the eye to be operated on.

During Dr. Barkan's recent visit to Europe he witnessed experiments made with Professor Haab's magnet, and also with the apparatus of the hand magnet. He was delighted with the results that he ordered both and brought them home with him. The apparatus of the hand magnet is a small instrument, the only apparatus of the kind in this country, though a smaller instrument, the same principle is the same principle. Dr. Barkan has shown both the magnet and the microscope to his colleagues, and the microscope is used to conduct a clinic with them at the meeting of the Medical Society in this city.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

The microscope is a very delicate instrument for determining whether a piece of iron or steel has penetrated the eye. A physical description is necessary to thoroughly explain its operation. It consists essentially of a small magnet, a small magnet suspended on a cordon fiber. The person who is operated on is placed before the microscope. The microscope is placed before the eye, and the person who is operated on is placed before the microscope.

Machinists 62,539 Mechanics READ THIS!

READ THIS!

READ THIS!

READ THIS!

READ THIS!

READ THIS!

READ THIS!